Prof Parker

VOL. XI. NO. 2.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, November, 1885.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1885.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Harkness' Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Prose Composition; Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero: Horace; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Jones' Greek Composition; Greek and Latin History; Wentworth's Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and Surveying; Kellogg's Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Selections from Latin Poets; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Allen's Latin Prose; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boise's Greek Syntax; French; Wentworth's Spherical Trigonometry; Briggs' Analytical Geometry; Loomis' Calculus; Lounsbury's English Language.

JUNIOR CLASS—Whitney's Elementary German; Goethe's Prose: Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Greene's Chemistry: Kellerman's Botany; Whately's Rhetoric; Jevon's Logic.

SENIOR CLASS—Walker's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law, Guizot's History of Civilization; Butler's Analogy: Calderwood's Moral Science; Porter's Intellectual Science; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Dana's Geology; Orton's Zoology; Brooks' English Literature.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1885. Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 22.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1886. Jan. 7.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 23.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 23.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 8.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 22—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 29.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 30.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD;

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XI. MIDDLEBURY, VT., NOVEMBER, 1885. No. 2.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

H. L. BAILEY, '86, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
J. T. CLARK, '87, *Assistant Chief and Reviews.*
W. M. ROSS, '86, *Personals.*
A. VARNEY, '86, *Town and Campus.*
H. N. WINCHESTER, '87, *Exchanges.*
F. C. LANGWORTHY, '87, *College Notes.*
E. D. HOWE, '87, *Sporting and Plunder.*

J. A. FLETCHER, '87, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

One College Year, - - - $1 00
Single Copies, - - - - 12

Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE regret being later than usual this month, but the College catalogue was in the printer's hands and so delayed us a little.

IF the students would only exercise a motive of caution in trading with merchants who do not advertise with us, it would help this paper more than they think. As it is now, the students do not show the least discrimination in this matter, and as a result our advertisers complain that it doesn't pay to advertise with us, for they would get as much patronage if they did not advertise. "Brethren, these things ought not so to be."

WE feel quite sure that our Faculty is waking up. Our curriculum is being benefited by having such studies as *Trench on Words* taken out and having substituted some of more value. Mathematics is not allowed to string along through Freshman year with Algebra and Geometry. It is probable that the present Freshmen will finish Trig. this year. In Latin and Greek, too, more work is being done, and some care is taken in the selection of authors.

But in Senior year there are too many important subjects to be attended to in the year. Political Economy, for example, is crowded into eight weeks, when it ought to be given a term at least. The study of History is not taken up at all, except a little in connection wi h Greek and Latin. If a little less attention were given to the dead languages, and the time thus saved be applied to History and the Senior studies, our curriculum would be much improved.

AMONG other improvements going on at College this year we must notice some changes in the library. Not content with dividing the card catalogue into subjects and authors, the librarians have attacked the old Philomathesian society library and are incorporating it into the college library. Furthermore, after the holidays, the whole plan of the library is to be changed to a greater or less degree, with a view to having it in a more systematic form than now. That something of this kind is necessary is shown by the fact that a biography of Washington, written in Latin, was found among the classical Latin books, not long ago.

THE editor of the *Michigan Argonaut* in a recent number fiercely attacks newspaper men. His cause of grievance is that the papers serve up too much rhetoric with too little fact. The field-day sports at Michigan were reported in a Detroit paper by a two-column item beginning:

> Everybody stood around on the ragged edge of expectation on Saturday last and shook with apprehension and chilly weather. There was a sort of tell-me-ye-winged-winds-which-round my-path-way-roar refrain to the whole business. That power which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb seemed to forget that the university flock had its coat off.

This is is a fair sample of the whole, and we do not wonder at the *Argonaut* editor's wrath.

But we have now to deal with another fallibility of newspapers, that of exaggerating or distorting the

truth. For instance, we took up a Rutland paper the other day and read the following:

"The Middlebury college boys were out on a time Tuesday night and the result of their capers became apparent Wednesday morning. The doors and windows of the college, in which the recitations are held, were so strongly barred and braced up that the early morning recitation had to be omitted and it was only at half past ten that an entrance into the building was at last effected. A horse belonging to a resident was taken by the boys, was given a coat of white over his natural black and was then initiated into some of the mysteries of college life. Wednesday afternoon the boys were called in to an extra recitation, and the end is not yet."

This, we have since learned was copied from a Burlington paper, but that doesn't help it much. The item is essentially true except that the doors and windows of the chapel were *not* barred or fastened; that the students were *not* in to an extra recitation in the afternoon; and that a horse was *not* given a coat of paint, and was *not* put through the initiation exercises of one of the college fraternities as a Springfield, (Mass.) paper gets it. The Rutland paper has correctly reported two ball games this fall, usually the college being the worse for the mistake. Whatever has occurred at college this fall has been reported in this paper, and occasionally a correct item is found, but these are like oases in the desert. By all means let us have some method devised by which newspapers can serve up more truth and less imaginary circumstances.

WE should like to call attention to the advertisement asking for missing numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE. All but five of the numbers are in our files and we want those. As soon as they are obtained the whole will be bound and placed in the library. Please look over your old files and see if you have not something that we want, that you will let us have.

THE recent outbreak of lawlessness at Princeton has apparently shown President McCosh that in his efforts hitherto to suppress hazing he has only scotched the snake, not killed it, a snake that according to the President of one of our large Eastern colleges, rears its ugly head inevitably in college communities, as it seems independent of such conditions as the size and standing of the institution. This last transgression, not merely of college, but of all social law, has stirred Dr. McCosh to a determination to put down and ultimately extirpate this tendency toward rowdyism which cannot fail to put the college in bad odor by its notoriety. He proposes to arrive at this by moral suasion. It may be that the consciousness of so righteous a cause blinds him to the difficulties to be overcome. He will at least need all the backing of his Scottish philosophy. He has put his foot down, but the reptile will squirm a good deal beneath it.

DR. McCOSH announces that within five years time Princeton will be a full-fledged university. This metamorphosis of the old-time college is what all our institutions seem to be ambitious of. It is a question if it is not a part of the universal tendency, of which our present Anglo-mania is only an example, to ape long-established customs and institutions which have the reverence of age. Of course, with us it is Old World things which are naturally copied. Dr. McCosh coming to this country with all the traditions of European Institutions seeks to transplant them here without, perhaps, a question of their adaptation.

Now that Yale is no longer to feel President Porter's direction, she, conservative as she is, and foremost among colleges of the old type under his charge, may swing into the line of universities, drifting with the current that Harvard, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and a long string of others have left in their wake. It depends a good deal upon whose hands she may pass into. Professor Timothy Dwight of the Yale Theological Seminary and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins' University are talked of as President Porter's succesor. At present, Yale could call herself an university with more reason than some of her sisters that have presumputously taken the distinction upon them. As an example, the University of Vermont, so called, essayed all the power and dignity of a university, but the wind never filled the showy sails it spread, and two of its three departments languish in empty pride of name. It would be expected that President Gilman coming from an university would stick out that sign at Yale the first thing. But as at so many places the name appears a cheap pretension, it would seem like a chromo advertisement attached to such a venerable institution as Yale.

Circumstances might be such that the schools of several, hardly of many, branches of learning might be to advantage in the same place. Schools collect around an unusually extensive library. But beyond this it would only be a chance coincidence of circumstances that would advantageously put the seat of different branches of learning in one spot. And

few libraries comprehend as many books in every department of knowledge as are found in individual libraries, collected with special reference to one. At the University of Vermont the medical school has flourished responsive to some need, while the failure of the university, as such, is plain.

THE Yale and Princeton foot-ball teams came out of the contest at New Haven, the other day, without bruises and from all accounts with hardly a scratch; and yet it was a spirited exhibition. While it is not to be believed that they spared each other any rough handling which occasion called for, or rolled soft limbs around each other in amorous embrace, the fact that science was substituted for brute force will go far toward restoring the game to the favor of college faculties.

LITERARY.

GEORGE ELIOT'S MORALITY.

A DEFENCE of George Eliot's morality needs to be made only to the few prejudiced and ungenerous people people whose very paucity and insignificance dispose one impatiently toward them.

Some men there are, whom George Eliot's attitude toward the Christian religion during the greater part of her life convinces, with a confidence which will listen to no appeal, of her depravity, and whom the history of her relations with Mr. Lewes only strengthens in their position. If people in reading her writings have not discovered the purity and loftiness of her moral nature, they must, indeed, be without discernment, and would hardly seem to be susceptible to perhaps more demonstrative proof. If a reader of he least of her works does not find abundant evidence of her goodness and of the generous nobility of her character, he must lack the faculty of intelligent interpretation.

There perhaps was never an author who did not lend a coloring of personality to his productions; certainly no novelist whose books were not more or less an exponent of his own mind, and who did not naturally, perhaps involuntarily, blend something of his own nature with the drawing of his characters. No less surely than Dickens put a good deal of himself into David Copperfield, or than Thackeray lived over again his own literary enthusiasm and its triumphs in those of Arthur Pendennis, George Eliot left some reflex of herself in Maggie Tulliver, Dorothea Brooke and in less degree in all her other most admirable characters. Especially are these identifiable as impressions of her mental and moral nature, and so give much insight into it, but not more than the countless touches of her mind scattered so richly through her books. Her writings are full of the purest teachings, and had their greatest importance in her eyes as a medium of beneficent influence, and in that have their greatest value to the world. In one of her letters written soon after the publication of Adam Bede she says: "I can't tell you how much melancholy it causes me that people are, for the most part, so incapable of comprehending the state of mind which cares for that which is essentially human in all forms of belief and desires to exhibit it under all forms with loving truthfullness; and the only effect I ardently long to produce by my writings is, that those who read them should be better able to imagine and to feel the pains and joys of those who differ from themselves in everything but the broad fact of being struggling, erring, human creatures." The high aspirations she attributes to Dorothea Brooke were her own, who can doubt? And the character of Deronda, Adam Bede, Mr. Tryan, Mr. Erwin, Mr. Farebrother, Dinah Morris, Felix Holt are all her conception of lives worth living.

Christians who can turn their back upon a woman who, even if she does not say the same creed with them, is one of the most beautiful and earnest persuaders of its teachings which she embraced instinctively out of her own goodness, discountenance themselves. Goodness is independent of exact creeds tho' it may accompany their profession.

The appearance of Mr. Cross' Life gives almost the first more direct and obvious proof of the complete elevation of her nature. A few references to this book will be as absolute for those who are open to conviction, in establishing this, as a thousand proofs that could be adduced. Everyone, there can be no doubt, will accompany me in my argument until the twenty-second year of George Eliot's life, the time when she read Mr. Charles Hennell's Inquiry Concerning the Origin of Christianity, and the beginning of her association with the Brays, with whose intellectual discussions she shared.

It appears that in her girlhood she embraced the Christian faith with fervor. She had encouragement

from many devout friends, her teachers, and perhaps especially from her aunt, Mrs. Evans, who was a Methodist preacher, and whom Dinah Morris in Adam Bede somewhat represents. When she was a girl of thirteen, at school, to quote from the Life, "she became a leader of prayer meetings among the girls." This, which her teacher said of her in introducing her to some friends, that "she was sure to get something up very soon in the way of a clothing club or other charitable undertaking,"indicates her disposition. In her nineteenth year, from which time her letters begin to appear continuously in the Life, all the evidence is that she was very devout, her religious fervor reaching almost asceticism. Her solicitude for her spiritual welfare is something extraordinary considering her age. She was not content to be an empty vessel; she gave a great deal of labor to the preparation of a chart of Ecclesiastical History to be published for charity, for which very considerable undertaking her scholarship and enthusiasm fitted her peculiarly. All her toil was made vain when such a chart was published before her own was completed. Of this disappointment, surely in a Christian spirit, she says, "I console all my little regrets by thinking that what is thus evidenced to be a desideratum has been executed much better than if left to my slow fingers and slower head."

It was in this spirit of earnestness, with such a sense of accountability to herself and of responsibility, that she approached that epoch of her life which occurred in her twenty-second year. It was then that her mind was stirred by Mr. Hennell's book to which I have already referred. With regard to this Mr. Cross says: "The reading of Mr. Hennell's book no doubt marks an epoch in George Eliot's development; but probably there had been a good deal of half unconscious preparation before hand, which was greatly stimulated now by the contact with new minds." And here is her own confession of the change she felt to be upon her, which is most significatly characteristic, representing her as awaiting the change that she anticipated as painful, fearlessly, subordinating everything to the dictates of her conscience; she says "My whole soul has been engrossed in the most interesting of all inquiries for the last few days and to what result my thoughts may lead, I know not, possibly to one that may startle you; but my only desire is to cling to truth, my only fear to cling to error."

And now it should be kept in mind that a question of morality is not a question of intellect; that however mistaken men may think George Eliot's mental choice of belief regarding the Christian creed, this should not influence their minds in considering her moral attitude. If it appears that George Eliot led the pure, unselfish life which the Christiau religion points out, Christians who take the teachings of that religion as their standard of judgment should be persuaded of her morality.

The outcome of her mental travail did startle her friends. She could not accept the Christian faith, so consistently and with the fearlessness that had support in the peace of her soul, the God to whom she had made herself answerable, she allowed herself no equivocation, but practiced what she professed. She would not make the pretence af going to church when she was not a sincere worshipper, however it tore her heart to lose her father's affection, who had no sympathy with her departure from beliefs and customs which had the sanction of long habit. For awhile this separated them, but they were soon reconciled, and, as a most dutiful daughter, she nursed him tenderly through years of pain; so tenderly, as to show the best womanly qualities which some people would not allow her. To all feeble men she was masculine; her courage and independence stood out amidst the common pusillanimity of women and above the weak effeminacy of men, but that there was anything gross or unwomanly in her nature is the opposite of the truth. There was perhaps never a more humanly sympathetic being.

Who that reads her letters or journals after this mental metamarphosis can see any consequent degeneration? Rather, does not her goodness seem to enjoy a greater expansion? Has she not boundless charity or love?

It was in July, 1854, in her thirty-sixth year that George Eliot entered into co-habitation with Mr. Lewes. She had been for a number of years engaged in literary work in London, principally as editor of the *Westminister Review*, where she had gradually formed an intimacy with Mr. Lewes, having made his acquaintance through Mr. Herbert Spencer, already a great friend of hers. And what brought about their snbsequent union? Mutual affiliation, more perfect and substantial than goes to the joining of one couple out of a hundred in lawful wedlock. These two found themselves attracted to each other by the bond of

common interests and inclinations, and each responsive to the other's demand for sympathy. What was there to keep them apart? The man had a wife, but one no longer wedded to his heart. Say that the law of monogamy is the best contrived arrangement of the relation of the sexes, this breach of it in its results has given the world greater benefit than the bad influence of its example can ever annul. It was Mr. Lewes who touched the hidden spring of her genius, his sympathy that cherished it with appreciative encouragement, his love, which filled the great need of her life and left it shattered at his death. Here is an extract from a letter to Mrs. Bray, the whole of which alone can show the full dignity of her mind, written in a sort of friendly explanation of her course; it is what she answered in all sincerity to her conscience: "That any unworldly, unsuperstitious person who is sufficiently acquainted with the realities of life can pronounce my relation to Mr. Lewes immoral, I can only understand," and here she shows her charity, "by remembering how subtle and complex are the influences that mould opinion." It would be necessary to quote that beautifully calm, majestic letter in full to allow George Eliot her full absolution. It is not possible here, but each one can read it for himself.

But the great justification of that union are its blessed fruits. Perhaps perfect love between man and woman was never more completely realized. They labored together, happy in each other's companionship. Their holiday was to get out into the country together and share their enjoyment of nature. In depicting Gwendolen's misery in her married life, surrounded by every luxury but sympathy, I think the contrast George Eliot's mind conceives may be a bright reflexion from her own happy life with Mr. Lewes, when she says, that unlike Gwendolen and Grandcourt, "Some couple bending, cheek by cheek, over a bit of work done by the one and delighted in by the other, were reckoning the earnings that would make them rich enough for a holiday among the furze and heather."

The University of Berlin, says an exchange, is the largest and, perhaps, the best equipped in the world. It has upward of 5000 students, 600 of whom are American, all graduates of our colleges or the German Gymnasia.

John Hopkins' University is to have a $100,000 laboratory.

Editors of Undergraduate:

I have in my possession a poem delivered before the Philomathesian society of Middlebury College, the evening before Commencement in 1807, by an honorary member of the society; name not given. Asahel Clark of the class of 1806 is supposed to have been the author, on what evidence I cannot now tell. The poem seems to me worth preserving. The copy is badly worn, but the text is complete. I hope you will be disposed to give it a place in the next number, or some subsequent one, of the UNDERGRADUATE. Mr. Clark was a brilliant young man, practiced law at Glens Falls, N. Y., and died there in 1824. His eldest son, Nelson, was a schoolmate of mine in our early boyhood, was a graduate of West Point and died early. The younger son, De Witt, resided at Burlington a number of years and was well known in journalistic and political circles in the State. Their mother became the wife of Hon. Ezra Meach of Shelburn.

W. H. PARKER.

POEM

Spoken before the
Philomathesian Society of Middlebury College,
at the
Celebration of the Anniversary of the Society on the Evening before the Public Commencement,
August 18, 1807.

By an Honorary Member of the Society.

ARGUMENT.

The Author, in an evening walk on the banks of the Otter Creek in the vicinity of Middlebury College, discovers Science seated in a hazel alcove—Description of her dress, attitude, &c.—She laments her want of patronage—Recurs to the "days of other years"—Contrasts them with the present—With sorrow sees herself neglected in Columbia—Discovers Middlebury College—Her hopes revive—Visits the place—Finds it without funds or legislative patronage—Notices with pleasure the filial Piety of her favorite sons in Middlebury—Addresses Apollo in behalf of the College—The Author resolves to return to the Philomathesian Society, and tell them "the whole story."

POEM.

IN that calm hour, when dusky twilight spread
Her evening mantle o'er the enamell'd mead;
On western hills departing sunbeams play'd,
And distant mountains cast a length'ning shade;
When tranquil nature tun'd her evening lyre,
And bid disquietude and care retire.
Unmindful *where*, unconscious *why* I strayed,
By fancy urg'd, by negligence betray'd,
My devious course I carelessly pursu'd,
To the still recess of yon distant wood:
On Otter's banks, a stream unknown to fame,
Which yet the Muses ne'er have deign'd to name,
My course was stay'd—for sudden to my eyes
A female form appear'd—with vast surprise
I gaz'd unseen. A hazel alcove spread
Its friendly foliage o'er her drooping head:
Pensive and sad, her melancholy face
Shone the epitome of every grace;
Her auburn locks in wreaths of daisies bound,
Her robe had fall'n neglected to the ground,
A Lesbian mantle o'er her shoulders hung,
And mournful accents trembled on her tongue.

I ask'd Mythology to tell her name.
I wonder'd who she was, from whence she came?

Soon were my doubts remov'd—for as I gaz'd
With fearful reverence fill'd—silent! amaz'd!
I saw her seated on a terrene globe—
A mystic key suspended from her robe—
A lengthen'd tube supported her right hand,
And in her left she held a magic wand:
Tied to her girdle, hung the trump of Fame,
And on her breast-plate shone her lovely name--
'Twas SCIENCE--fairest offspring of the gods,
The fairest wanderer from the blest abodes.
Fix'd to the spot, I stood; when thus began,
In sorrowing strains, this guardian friend to man.

TIME was, when erst, in days of classic lore,
Man sought mysterious nature to explore;
By beauty charm'd, by sentiment inspir'd,
His breast by every nobler passion fir'd;
When truth, untarnish'd by the tricks of art,
Sought out the man and fix'd upon his heart;
Then were my children honor'd, then were lov'd,
By Monarchs patronized, by worth approv'd.
Such was your lot, ye Grecian Sages, when
Ye stood confess'd, the wisest, best of men;
When all the virtues flourish'd in your schools,
And Monarchs, taught by you, obey'd stern wisdom's rules.
Immortal MARO! happy were thy days!
Thy laureate muse long shar'd the willing praise
Of CÆSAR'S Court; where Mars and Venus reign'd,
But where Apollo, by thy genius, gain'd
Unfading Laurels, which shall still survive,
Long as thy patron in thy verse shall live.

SUCH were the days, when in Britannia's Isle,
A NEWTON flourish'd, or when liv'd a BOYLE;
When grave Philosophy, by Heaven design'd,
To hold her empire o'er the enlightn'd mind,
Saw round her altars num'rous throngs contend,
Who most should be her Votary, most her friend.
When smiling Muses tun'd Arcadian lyres,
And Poets, warm'd by true Parnassian fires,
Gave with the ardor of enraptur'd youth,
Their grateful labors to the cause of truth;
When learning penn'd, when taste refined each page,
And to the world brought back the Augustan age.

SUCH days have been, but now, alas! they're fled!
My sons now sleep among the unnumber'd dead!
Unletter'd Turks now haunt those lov'd retreats,
Of ancient learning once the fav'rite seats;
Rome's modern sons, a vile, degen'rate race,
By system cruel, ignorant and base,
Disgrace those walls where once a Senate sat,
Where TULLY'S elequence preserv'd the State.

BRITANNIA too! ah wretched, wretched Isle!
Her exil'd muse now mourns her native soil;
Her peaceful shades disturb'd by wars alarms,
While brazen Trumpets rouse her ardent sons to arms.

ON silver Thames, where once the Muses play'd,
See hostile fleets in warlike pomp array'd;
See Europe's fields but one vast camp display,
Where thoughtless millions give their lives a prey
To curs'd ambition! boundless as desire;
As unrelenting as Vesuvian fire!

SEE Gallia's chief, inflam'd by murd'rous pride,
With human blood swell Danube's rapid tide;
While northern Furies, from their regions drear,
Pour forth in hordes to check his mad career!

MID scenes like these, can Science find a place
To raise her Temples and her lines to trace?
Mid towers and battlements can arches rise
To point her tube to view the radiant skies?
Can keen Philosophy, with piercing eye,
In blood-stained fields one pleasing object spy?
No! surely no! her aching sight no more
Can view those scenes: She seeks Columbia's shore;
Where *wanton* nature courts a fond embrace,
And proffers all her *charms* in loose undress.
Here had I thought to feast my longing eyes,
While countless *patrons* bid my temples rise;
Here fix my seat, here raise to future times
The lasting glory of these western climes.
But here again, alas, my hopes are vain!
Mid these rich groves unnotic'd I remain;
Here *av'rice* sits, queen-regent of the day,
And o'er Columbia holds tyrannic sway;
Penurious commerce lines her boards with plate,
While party-spirit holds her keys of state.
O'er ev'ry class one love of gain prevails;
Some till the earth, some spread the advent'rous sails;
Some Youths, a season, court my aid, 'tis true,
And zealous seem my dictates to pursue;
But ere they ascend the scientific mount,
Or taste th' inspiring Heliconian fount,
Some busy scene attracts their restless eyes,
They leave my walks to share the gilded prize.
Or, proudly vain, regardless of all rules,
To shew they are not *slaves* act just like *fools;*
Contemn all law, their Teachers disregard,
Drink deep in dissipation's cup and meet their just reward.
From these sad views I turn'd my sorrowing eyes,
Where yonder village sees her College rise,
Where busy industry improves each moment as it flies;
There saw *Morality*, with tranquil mien,
Preside the Goddess of the rural scene.
With transport warm'd my hopes again return'd;
My gladden'd soul with frantic ardor burn'd;
I thought I saw with embryo science fraught,
The very place I long had anxious sought.
Within those walls I flew with quicken'd pace,
To read her *Charter* and inspire the place.
But, sad to tell, I read her *Charter* o'er,
Again I read it—and again once more—
I saw alas! no *Legislative* hand
Enroll the FIAT—*Yet for ages stand!*
No bounteous *Fund* her annual tribute bring,
T' enrich her walls with every needed thing;
I saw no Patron's wealth for years to come,
Ensur'd to fill her Philosophic room;
To cull truth's choicest flow'rs from ev'ry clime,
And counteract the dire effect of all-destroying Time.

BUT still I saw what gave my soul to taste
Of purest joy a rich enchanting feast,
A Patriot band, my fav'rite sons I call,
In *zeal* abundant, yet in *number* small,
Combine with willing heart and lib'ral hand,
To raise yon College dome to bless the land.

HIGH on the list I saw a *fav'rite name*,
Dear to his country, and to well-earned fame;
The wise civilian, patriot, scholar, friend,
His country's *love* his *spring*, her *good* his *end;*
A CHIPMAN; by his num'rous friends belov'd,
By all respected, by himself approv'd.—
A MILLER, zealous in my cause to shine,
In whom the scholar and the Christian join.
A PAINTER, rich in merited esteem,
The wise *contriver* of each *deep-laid* scheme,
Whose every step *sound policy* attends,
And points the *surest means* to *purpos'd ends*.

THESE, and still others, with unceasing care,
Have striv'n for me a mansion to prepare;
To ope the morning of my rising sun,
Have left nought undone which they could have done.

OH grant, Apollo, to vouchsafe thine aid,
And hear the pray'r of thy discons'late maid
That thou in mercy would'st commiserate
This *infant Institution's orphan state;*
Let every *hostile scheme* be overthrown,
And guide, support, protect it as thy own.
Send down thy Spirit, Oh thou wise and great:
Inspire the *Rulers* of this *growing State*
To grant it *Funds* which *they alone* can give
To cherish, patronize, and bid it live.

THE Goddess ceas'd; Apollo from his throne—
Daughter, be comforted, the work's my own.
With cheerful reverence the Goddess bow'd,
When sudden o'er my sight a mystic cloud
Cast an impervious veil; no more I heard
Her voice, no more her angel form appear'd.

WITH pensive step I trac'd my backward way,
With fix'd resolve to seek without delay
This social band of *Literary Youth*,
Whose ardent bosoms swell with love of truth.—

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, and *shall* it, *can* it be
That *Science* needs an *advocate* in me?
To plead her cause, to raise my feeble voice,
To paint her lovely to your lingering choice?
T' excite in you an int'rest in her cause,
To guard her rights and reverence her laws?
No! I reply; too well I know your zeal,
Too well I know the fix'd resolve you feel,
Where *Science leads* undevious *to pursue*,
True to *her mandates* and to *nature* true.
Go on, my friends, may Heav'n your course inspire,
Your Country cherish and the world admire!
May future ages tell your virtues o'er,
And when the dread decree, *time is no more*,
Shall burst the skies and rend the silent tomb,
Through endless ages may your laurels bloom.

EXCHANGES.

The *Ariel* shows in its make-up that it aims high, but the exponent of so large and able a college should have more contributions.

The *Argonaut* complains justly of the treatment it receives at the hands of "quick" journalists. Many of the beer-guzzling pencil-shovers on our dailies are envious of those of us who are enjoying the advantages of a liberal education. So if we indulge in a little hilarity, our misdeeds, like those of ministers and deacons, are heralded abroad.

The *Olio* discusses ably our present election system. It has a contribution with a moral, which ought to be printed as a temperance tract.

The *Cadet*, from Maine State College, is a new venture in the field of college journalism. In its last issue we read with profit "The Decline of American Shipping" and "Base Ball Curves." The new management is bound to be a success if it keeps up to its present promise.

The *College Argus* has a timely suggestion on proper college spirit. It evidently feels as we do about newspaper correspondents and colleges. It seems its particular enemy has left for Canada and left its bondsmen. Accept our congratulations.

The *York Collegian* is a new exchange, hailing from the Nebraska M. E. College. It is is in its second volume, and has the looks of a young paper. Its local column is very strong, while it devotes no space at all to news from other colleges. The literary department has several articles of more or less value. We expect to see the *Collegian* improve with age.

We are always glad to see the *Tuftonian*. This paper has changed from a monthly to a semi-monthly and is a very good exponent of Tufts College. Considerable space is devoted to foot ball, but under the circumstances this is all right. The literary columns are interesting, and the paper as a whole ranks high.

Among our exchanges the *W T I* is conspicuous. Its cover is unique, to say the least. On going inside we are impressed with the fact that it is published at Worcester Technical Institute. This is apparent on nearly every page. That the greater part of the space is occupied by scientific articles and notes is calculated to make the paper interesting to alumni and students more than to exchanges. But we cannot complain of that. The article entitled "A Mem-

ory Exercise," in the October number, shows a bright mind in the author. We wish success to the *W T I.*

The *Delaware College Review* exchange man says that the exchange column should not be always praising nor always criticising. Several other editors have said the same thing this fall, but when their paper gets a touch in a tender spot they usually reply strongly. The *Review* prints at the beginning of its editorial column the words "Circulation, 1,000." This shows prosperity. But we are not quite satisfied with the paper. There is an indescribable feeling in our mind that there is something lacking, which, supplied, would improve the *Review*. Perhaps, upon further study, we can name it, but will let it go for the present.

Another paper new to us is the *Normal News*, from Michigan State Normal School. Eight of its fourteen pages are devoted to literary articles, which are, however, interesting. Alumni items are abundant and clippings entirely absent.

Three exchanges from "Fem. Sem's" come to us. The *Rockford Sem. Magazine* is the largest and most interesting of these. The departments are all well sustained, and we are glad to see the *Magazine* every month.

We have room only to notice the Rochester *Campus* this month, but hope to be able next time to give it the review so good a paper deserves.

In looking over the exchanges for our last issue, we struck the article on Sunday studying in the *Lombard Review*, and the idea seemed so absurd that men who could prepare a lesson Wednesday morning the Tuesday evening preceding, could not do so Friday eve, for the Monday following, that we uncorked our wrath in the Western fashion (for we are from the West, and used to "brake on the St. Paul & M. R. R. out there). We recognize the flavor of the Wild West in the way that the Lombard ex. man sees our ante, and raises it. Your deal next.

The UNDERGRADUATE acknowledges the receipt of the Adelphian, Archon, Ariel, Bowdoin Orient, Bates Student, College Argus, College Mercury, College Olio, Campus, College Rambler, Colby Echo, Cadet, Dartmouth, Delaware Coll. Review, Haverfordian, Irving Lit. Gazette, Lombard Review, Lutherville Seminarian, Musical Record, Michigan Argonaut, News Letter, Northwestern, Normal News, Oberlin Review, Phillipian, Polytechnic, Res Academicæ, Rouge et Noir, Rockford Sem. Magazine, Sunbeam, Troy H. S. Record, Targum, Tuftonian, Town Topics, Univ. Cynic, Univ. Press and Badger, Univ. Quarterly, Wm. Jewell Student, W T I, York Collegian.

REVIEWS.

The December *Harper's* represents, perhaps, the acme in the development of the illustrated periodical in its combination of pictorial and literary art. It is an especial effort of the publishers and certainly an elaborate and sumptuous production. Some of the more prominent illustrations are not as pleasing to us as some less pretentious. Among all, those with which William Hamilton Gibson accompanies his "Winter Walk," have instant appreciation, going with it, as they do, perfectly. Everyone is familiar with his almost perfect copies of nature. The engravings of water colors by Leon Bonvin from the Walter's collection, too, seem beyond criticism. As to the reproductions of paintings by the old masters, illustrating "The Nativity in Art," which, probably, are professedly the most valuable cuts in the magazine, they simply fail to please the modern eye; and we should be suspicious of the sincerity of anybody's enthusiasm for them. Two modern examples illustrating the subject are a relief in the absence of the obtrusively homely circumstances of the manger and statuesque stable animals, and the faces of the Mother are refreshing in contrast to the general peakedness of the older conceptions of the Virgin. Among the Contents one can turn with confidence to Mr. Howell's contributions, "The Garroters," and the continuation of "Indian Summer." There is a great deal of fun in "The Garroters," but mostly in the first part. It rather 'peters out.' But it is a nugget from life. Colville's life at present does not know all the calm of Indian Summer. In fact, he seems beset by perplexities; Mrs. Bowen on the one hand, Imogene Graham on the other. These chapters are as graceful and witty as ever, and hold the reader in suspense as to the issue. This number of the *Harper's* will go to sustain the reputation of the magazine for offering the best short stories. First in merit comes "'Way Down in Lonesome Cove," by Miss Murfree. It has all the characteristics that distinguish her stories from so much cheap stuff that is on the market. Here is a good example of the masculinity of her style and of

her powerful, vivid use of language, with the frequent interludes of word-painting which keep constantly before one the back-ground that lends all the picturesqueness and romance to her tales. As all her stories, this indicates a strong sense of the dramatic. She almost out-does herself here, in bringing up before the mind in a few telling strokes of her pen, as it were, the scene of her episodes. But her story suffers from an effort to conform it to the requirements of the conventional Christmas tale. Its close is rather tame. "Wyvern Moat" written and illustrated by the artist George H. Boughton, shows that his artistic sense goes beyond his easel. The style is better than the story which seems to just miss effectiveness. An unique poem is an Indian one translated from the Sanskrit into difficult and peculiarly melodious verse, by Edwin Arnold. It is "The Season of Heat," from a poem of the seasons, and expresses the extreme languor of the proverbially languorous East. It is oriental and tropical to a degree.

The December *Century*, though not so ostentatiously a Holiday number, holds more than the average amount of enjoyable reading between its fat padding of eighty pages of advertisements; twice as many as the Harper's shows. A glance at Helen Hunt's portrait, the frontispiece, a reading of the sketch of her life and of her last poems, written in the face of death, here first published, all go to the same effect; to corroborate the impression of a most admirable personality, both morally and intellectually. The face is attractive, but when coupled with its history, and read in connection with these last poems, is interpreted with greater confidence in all its suggestions of the goodness and mind behind. The story of her life, which, opening with every prospect of the enjoyment of intellect and happy social qualities, was shattered by the loss of her husband and children, is most appealing. This well-written memorial of her is from a sympathetic hand, and in the unerring taste that comes from a sensibility which love alone can give. This sketch shows that her sympathies were quickened by her own experience, and her susceptibility to the claims on her fellow-feeling increased. It all amounted in the end to her devoting her life to what she considered the crying cause of the Indians. The publication of this article and the poems is like a benediction on her memory. In addition to a notable article on the monitors by John Ericsson, there is another war paper on "A Campaign that Failed," by Mark Twain. It is very mildly humorous for the author; as if he did not write as funny as he could. The Capitol of Persia, Teheran, beautifully illustrated, has the first place in this number. "A Child of the Age" by Boyesen is a good story. An article on "Will Low's Illustrations of the Lamia of Keats," is only for an artist deep in the science of his profession. It is finely illustrated. "At Mrs. Berty's Tea" by Thomas H. Janvier is certainly novel, even startling, but the idea is well carried out.

The November *Atlantic* contains the first paper of John Fiske's essay on "The Idea of God." It is another example of his lucid argument. It puts this thought to atheists: That while the advances of science destroy the fabric of prejudice and creeds, they do not touch, but only bring to light, the essence of theism, which the quibbles of creed had well nigh put out of sight and superseded; and thus theism is not incompatible with modern science though creeds may be. There is a very interesting and fresh article, too, on "Thackeray as an Art Critic."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s latest portrait catalogue is enlarged by the addition of the portraits of new lights of American literature.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'35. Henry Hall is revising the series of four historical lectures which he gave here last season, and expects to deliver them in some of the surrounding towns this winter. The lecture on "Vermont 100 years ago" has been changed considerably, and will now be entitled "Vermont as a Nation," and refer to the period in the history of the State between 1777 and 1791, from the declaration of independence to its admission as a State in the Union. His lecture on the Indians in Vermont has been made more general so as to include the traits of Indians in the surrounding communities and gives some account of Indian relics and their value in studying the history of the races. He has had charts and crayon sketches prepared to illustrate this part of the lecture. The remaining lectures on Forts and Ethan Allen will not be changed materially.—*Rutland Herald.*

'39. John G. Saxe, still lives in this city, although his existence is almost forgotten by the great public. He

receives no visitors, rarely leaves his room, and no one is permitted to converse with him save his son and the faithful housekeeper, who has been with him for more than a score of years. In appearance the poet shows unmistakably the effect of years and the succession of family bereavements through which he passed during the latter years of his residence in Brooklyn. The once massive frame is bent; his luxuriant hair, so often admired in times past, has nearly al gone, and his eyesight grows dimmer each day. He performs no literary work of any kind, and awaits patiently the end, which apparently is not far off.—*Albany Express.*

'58. W. H. Walker has been re-elected president of the trustees of Black River Academy at Ludlow.

'61. Ezra J. Warner of Chicago was East for a short time visiting in Middlebury and Cornwall.

'68. Charles N. Bell of St. Paul, Minn., has been in Middlebury at the home of his father, William Bell.

'69. Frank Church is treasurer of Arrapahoe county, Col. This is the county in which Denver is situated and his position is honorable, responsible and lucrative.

'70. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Owen with their party of lady students have arrived in Germany where the young ladies will receive instruction in German and music.

'71. W. E. Howard of Fair Haven, Vt., is delivering a course of six lectures on the subject of English history at Castleton, Vt.

'72. Rev. Kerr C. Anderson has accepted the call to Manchester, Eng.

'74. Dr. H. S. Boardman has removed to Montpelier, Vt., and established his practice of homœopathy in that place.

'74. The wedding of Dr. E. D. Ellis and Miss Blanche Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Ray of Hampton, N. Y., took place Oct. 21 at the home of the bride. Elaborate preparation had been made and over two hundred guests were present to congratulate the happy pair. Among the numerous presents, the most noticeable was the one thousand dollars in gold given by the father and mother of the bride. Dr. Ellis graduated in 1877 from the Harvard Medical school and now has an extensive practice in Poultney, Vt.

'76. Horace P. James has been visiting in Middlebury.

'82. Harry P. Powers of the Hartford Theological Seminary, took part in the formal admission of the new Congregational church at Sherburne into the union of the churches in Rutland county. Mr. Powers was one of the most active in the formation of this new church and naturally feels a lively interest in its welfare.

'81. J. D. Jones is practicing medicine in Utica, N. Y.

'81. Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Murkland were in Middlebury for Thanksgiving.

'83. Fred B. Sheldon of Cheyenne, Wyoming was married, Oct. 20, to Miss Jennie S. Nourse, daughter of W. W. Nourse of Fair Haven, Vt.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer has resigned his position as stenographer for the Baldwin Manufacturing Co., Burlington, to accept the position of Private Secretary and Stenographer to Superintendent Stowell of the Boston & Lowell railroad, to take effect the 25th. inst. His family will remain in Burlington this winter.

'84. G. E. Lathrop is cashier of the Minnehaha National bank at Sioux Falls, Dak., instead of teller as stated in previous number.

OBITUARY.

'34. The death of Hon. Charles Paulk was accidentally omitted in our last number. It occurred at his home in Iowa, June 15. He was born at Cornwall, Vt., July 19, 1809. After graduation he taught school until 1837, studied law at Rochester, was admitted to the bar and practiced until 1850. After traveling for his health, he settled in Allamakee county, Iowa. In 1859, he was elected on the Democratic State ticket as a representative. In the Legislature, Mr. Paulk very soon took a prominent and leading position being universally recognized as one of the hardest working and most careful legislators and a ready and able debater. In 1863 he was re-elected and afterwards sent to the Senate for one term refusing a re-nomination. Only two of his class are known to survive him.

'64. Rev. Calvin Day Noble, A. M., of the class of 1864, died at his residence in Riverside, Cal., July 12, 1885. Mr. Noble was born in Rochester, Vt., August 13, 1840. Left an orphan when six years old he lived upon a farm until he was 14, and during the next two years was employed in the *Vermont Chronicle* printing office, learning to set type. He prepared for college in Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester,

Vt., and entered this college (of which his father and grand-father were both graduates) in the class of 1863. Ill-health compelled his absence from college and in the fall term of 1861 he entered the class of 1864. His talents and industry gave him a high place in his class during his whole college course and at Commencement by mutual agreement with a classmate with whom he had equal rank he was assigned the "Philosophical Oration," his friend—now Acting President Brainerd—delivering the Valedictory oration. He was an active and enthusiastic member of the college societies, devoting himself heartily to the advancement of their general welfare and the development of the literary and social abilities of his fellow-members. Mr. Noble was respected by all for his intellectual abilities and unswerving rectitude of character; by his intimates he was esteemed and loved for his tender sympathy for others and forgetfulness of self; but he always said and did what he belived to be right without fear or favor. While in college together with two other classmates he became a firm believer in the doctrines of the New Church as promulgated in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and after spending three or four years in literary and editorial work on the *Vermont Record* and *Houston* (Texas) *Telegraph*, he was ordained a minister of that church in 1868. He at once engaged in Cleveland, Ohio, in organizing a society and erecting a church edifice over which he was pastor for three years, and in 1870 he was called to Chicago and had charge of the congregation of the New Church in that city until 1874. Ill health compelled him to resign his pastoral duties and remove to Southern California. Mr. Noble had married in 1870 Miss Hannah G. Phinney of Waltham, Mass. Riverside now became his home and he devoted himself to fruit raising, but a great deal of his time was occupied in the religious and intellectual training of his children and occasional contributions in prose and verse to magazines and other periodicals. Mrs. Noble died a few weeks before her husband, so that they were not long separated from each other.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Roller skating is not as popular as formerly.

Chess begins to find favor among the students.

The post office has been much improved by a few changes therein.

Prof. Wright was visited by two Yale Seniors during Thanksgiving recess.

The library is used more this term by the students than at any previous time.

Three Seniors and a Junior have been elected members of the Hawthorne Club.

The Methodists are holding extra meetings now. Considerable interest is manifested.

A Sons of Veterans Camp has been established here, and some of the students are members.

Dr. C. L. Allen of Rutland was in town a few days since visiting his son Ned, of the Sophomore class.

W. H. H. Murray lectures here this week Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the G. A. R. charity fund.

The Faculty gave, as a Thanksgiving recess, from Wednesday noon to Monday afternoon. Many of the students went home.

A. W. Varney, '86, represented the College Y. M. C. A. at the meeting of the State association at St. Albans, Oct. 30–Nov. 1.

The catalogue of the college is now out. It is well printed, and its general appearance is better than that of last year's catalogue.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrels gave an entertainment here Nov. 25, which was very good and worthy of a larger audience than it had.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, a missionary in China, is in this country for a time. He was in Middlebury and spoke to the students in chapel one morning.

Denio, of the Sophomore class, has been quite ill with fever, but has now recovered. Miss Edgerton, of the Junior class, is now having a hard time with typhoid fever.

The entertainment which was to have been given by the young ladies of the college Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, is indefinitely postponed because of the illness of Miss Edgerton, who had a principal part.

Society elections haxe resulted as follows: Chi Psi, F. F. Douglas, W. K. Dunton, '89; D. K. E., G. W. Mead, '86, F. A. Warfield, '87, L. W. Austin, B. L. Brown, R. M. Collins, H. S. Noe, W. D. Rich, '89; Delta U., P. C. Hoyt, L. H. Raine, '89.

The College Y. M. C. A. observed the week of prayer for young men Nov. 8–13. Meetings were held each night at some one of the churches, led by the students. On Sunday the pastors preached to

young men, and that evening a union meeting at the Congregational church was addressed by some of the Professors.

In spite of the storm Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, the school-house hall was crowded with those who went to attend the closing exercises of the graded school. There were recitations, declamations and songs by the pupils of the various departments, till representatives of all the grades except the high school had shown what they could do. The exhibition over, a "pink" tea was served in the high-school room, of which a large number partook. The refreshments included tea and coffee, ice-cream and cake, candy, etc. After the tea came the cantata, "The Grasshopper," by young gentlemen of the college and others. The music, the chorus, and the solos —by Misses Drake and Ford and Messrs. Cooledge, Noe and Howe—were all excellent. The affair was in every way pleasant.

CONVENTIONS.

DELTA UPSILON.

The fifty-first annual convention of the Delta U. Fraternity was held with the Rochester Chapter on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 22 and 23.

The delegates were entertained at the Powers' Hotel, and all the sessions of the convention were held there. Over 100 delegates were present at the opening session, Thursday morning, and were called to order by Ex-Governor of Florida, Marcellus L. Stearns, Colby, '63. Reports showed the Fraternity to be in excellent condition, with four new chapters, established within the year, at the University of Wisconsin, Lafayette College, Columbia University and Lehigh University. At 3 p. m., Dr. Anderson, President of Rochester University, was present by invitation, and spoke upon the merits of college societies.

On Thursday evening the literary exercises of the Convention were held in the Grand Opera House, which was filled by the *elite* of Rochester. The stage was handsomely decorated, and was occupied by the delegates. The oration was delivered by Rev. O. P. Gifford, Brown, '74, his subject being "The Problem of Life." This was said by nearly all present to be one of the finest orations they had ever heard. The poet was Prof. Wm. R. Dudley, Cornell, '74, whose subject was "A Midsummer's Reverie." Music was furnished by Schaich's Orchestra, and college and fraternity songs were sung by the delegates.

Friday morning a business session was held until 12 o'clock, when all adjourned to the First Baptist church where the convention picture was taken.

In the afternoon, Powers' Art Gallery was visited, by Mr. Powers' invitation. At 3:30, carriages conveyed the delegates through the interesting parts of the city. In the evening a business session and a visit to the Warner Observatory occupied all.

At ten o'clock 137 members sat down to an elaborate banquet at Powers' Hotel. Rossiter Johnson acted as toastmaster, after the serious duties had been attended to, and toasts were responded to by several, prominent in the Fraternity. At 3 a. m., the delegates began to disperse, feeling that they had attended the most successful Convention in the history of the Fraternity.

The Middlebury Chapter was represented by H. L. Bailey and M. H. Dana, '86.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21 and 22, the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity met with the Gamma Phi Chapter at Meriden, Conn. Most of the delegates arrived on Tuesday eve, and during their stay made the Winthrop Hotel their headquarters. Business sessions were held on Wednesday and Thursday, at which twenty-five out of thirty chapters were represented.

Wednesday evening a complimentary concert was tendered by Gamma Phi. With the Listeman Quartette of Boston and the Yale and Wesleyan Glee Clubs as performers this could not be other than a highly enjoyable occasion, especially to the large number of college men present.

Thursday noon, the business of the convention being finished, the delegates went by special train to Middletown. There after visiting the college buildings and grounds and the various club houses they met the entertaining Chapter which gave an informal reception from 5 to 8 o'clock. From this they proceeded to the North Congregational church where the public literary exercises were held. Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, president of the evening, gave the opening address. Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina delivered an oration worthy of the occasion. Julian Hawthorne appeared as poet

and in this new character he made many happy hits upon English and American views of society and politics. The music was furnished by the Seventh Regiment band of New York.

After the exercises the delegates returned to Meriden, where a sumptuous banquet was served.

On Friday the convention was entertained by the Phi Chapter at Yale. From here the delegates went to the reception at the Delta Kappa Epsilon club house in New York City, after which the convention was adjourned.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Trinity is the only New England college which has no Y. M. C. A.

Charles Kendall Adams was inaugurated President of Cornell, Nov. 19, 1885.

The entire Junior class in Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., has been suspended two weeks ror refusing to recite on a certain day.

The marking of the Senior class has been suspended for this year in the University of the city of New York. This is an experiment.

A suggestion for the endowment of the Harvard Annex as a memorial institution under the name of Longfellow College is received with favor.

Wesleyan has been presented with a collection of 1500 Græco Roman coins. Harvard is the only American college that has a similar collection.

Examinations now come twice a year at Williams instead of once, as formerly. There was a time not very long ago when "exams" came once in two years.

The report is current that James Russell Lowell is to be Vice-President of Harvard College, next year, and that he will be in full charge during President Eliot's absence.

In honor of the late Mr. Fargus (Hugh Conway) a medallion and tablet are to be erected in the Bristol (Eng.) Cathedral, and a scholarship in English Literature established in Bristol University.—*Yale News.*

The Russian government is about to establish a Polyglot College, in which will be taught all the modern languages of any importance, and the tongues of all the nationalities under the Czar's scepter, about seventy in number.

The ladies of the Cornell Freshmen class by a combination, elected the vice-president and secretary from their number. This will add interest to the Freshman class supper, when the Sophomores have a custom of carrying off both the supper and the officers.

Mr. Lowell said in his address at Bryn Mawr College, that applause in behalf of retaining the Greek language in a college curriculum always comes from men who "are old enough to have forgotten their Greek and too old to find any necessity for beginning its study."

Some of the students of Michigan University having been arrested on the charge of "obstructing the sidewalks," 900 of their fellow-students assembled and demanded their release. Resolutions have since been drawn up requesting the dismissal of one member of the police force.

Sixty-three of the students of Wesleyan University, Ohio, were severely reprimanded for attending a performance of "Richard III." The faculty of the college, it is inferred, labor under the impression that "Richard III" is a spectacular drama, with a ballet of thirty three young ladies of assorted ages and no skirts.—*Norristown Herald.*

Michigan University is to receive the famous sculptor Rogers' entire art collection, including the original collection in his studio at Rome. The collection comprises over one hundred pieces in plaster and marble. With this addition the University of Michigan will undoubtedly be a great art centre in the West. The transfer will be made after the sculptor's death.—*Ex.*

The Royal University of Ireland, although one of the youngest of the great universities, has taken the lead in recognizing the right of women to matriculate and receive honorary degrees, by bestowing that of Doctor of Music on the Princess of Wales. In receiving the degree the Princess, in accordance with long custom, donned the regular academical costume always worn by graduates.

Probably the largest literary prize ever offered is that of $1,000,000, to be given in 1925 by the Russian Academy for the best work on the life and reign of Alexander I. In 1825, shortly after the death of Alexander I., the sum of 50,000 roubles was offered by one of his favorite ministers to be given as a prize a century after his death, and this at compound interest will amount in 1925 to $1,000,000.

SPORTING.

Lawn tennis is on the decline at Bowdoin.

On the Harvard campus 20 odd tennis courts are in constant use.

The Oxford boat crew averages 174½ pounds, and the Cambridge crew 171¾ pounds.

Barry, of Queen's College, Ireland, on Oct. 3, threw the hammer 114 feet, beating the record 20 feet.

Dartmouth College has sent an application for admission to the intercollegiate Tennis Association.

The Harvard nine of '85 won 23 out of 24 games. The solitary victors were the Cochituates of Boston.

Williams has hopes of '89 in the direction of individual athletics. '87 excels in descending lightning-rods.

Yale Freshmen must defeat the Harvard Freshmen at baseball before they are allowed to take possession of their class fence.

Baseball is now played in Siberia, and when they wish to punish a particularly hardened criminal they make him act as umpire.

At a students' meeting at Harvard, it was unanimously voted to continue football at Harvard and to keep an eleven in practice.

Cornell will send a team to the intercollegiate sports this year, and will try to arrange baseball games with Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

In round numbers it costs $7,000 to carry the Yale boat club through the year, $5,000 for the ball club, and about $2,000 for the foot ball team.

Princeton held a fall tennis tournament and handicap games of the athletic association, on October 22. Owing to the condition of the track no records were broken, nor limbs.

The recent foot ball game between Exeter and Andover was won by the former, 29 to 11. Exeter also holds the championship of the same Academies in base ball and tennis.

Gymnastic exercises have been made obligatory at the University of Pennsylvania. The gymnasium has recently been refitted, at an expense of $25,000, and the Harvard system of gymnastics has been adopted.

In the intercollegiate tennis tournament, at New Haven, the doubles were won by Knapp and Shipman of Yale, who played in the finals against Brinley and Paddock of Trinity. The finals for singles were won by Knapp.

In order to keep up interest in foot ball and have a nucleus for a team at some time in the future, the Harvard foot ball management arranged for class games which took place in the fall. The champions of the series were awarded silver cups.

Football was first played at Princeton in 1857. Till 1872 no rules were formulated, but in that year it was agreed that twenty-five men should play on a side and four goals in seven was game. This was soon changed to twenty men and six goals. In 1876 the Rugby association rules were adopted.

The result of the intercollegiate foot ball games gives Princeton first place and Yale second. The record is:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Princeton	3	0	Wesleyan	1	2
Yale	2	1	Univ. of Penn.	0	3

In the Massachusetts league Williams defeated Tech. when they played off their tie, which gives Williams the championship. The record is:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Williams	6	1	Tufts	2	4
Mass. Inst. Technology	5	2	Amherst	0	6

HARVARD.—The Freshmen are now rowing three crews and four substitutes. No one has as yet been elected to fill the position made vacant by the retire- of Captain Keyes. In athletics the following records have been broken in the last year: Bemis, '87, broke the intercollegiate records in the three-mile and the seven-mile walk, making the former in 24:14 3-4, and the latter in 56 minutes. He also broke the Harvard records in the one-mile walk, making it in 7:26. Baker, '86, broke the intercollegiate records in the quarter-mile and half-mile run, with 50¼ seconds in the former and 2:00 1-5 in the latter. In indoor athletics, Fogg, '85, made the running high kick and the hitch and kick with 9 feet 2¾ and 8 feet 11 inches for the respective records. The baseball team made the best batting record ever made in the college, and Nichols, '86, made the best individual batting record, .422 and .794, and the best pitchingr ecord, 14 men striking out in succession in the Brown game. Harvard won the championship in baseball, in lacrosse, in boat racing, and in the Mott Haven games, and the Polo Club—Lomont, Bird, French and Winthrop—won the "championship" of America at Newport in the summer vacation.

PLUNDER.

What is the board of education? The schoolmaster's shingle.

Professor:—"How dare you swear before me, sir?" Student:—"How did I know you wanted to swear first?"

Prof. S.—"Mr. W., what is a test for arsenic?" Mr. W., (after a long pause) "Eat it." Attention of the class recovered.

"Noticed anything fresh to-day?" asked the dude, as he strolled into the editorial room. "Nothing until you dropped in," replied the editor, carelessly, and there was no more said.

I met a girl of the .
And gently took her ☞
I thought I'd pop the ?
But I didn't have the S&

Mr. Greeley did not invent the phrase, "Go West," as is generally supposed. The original of the remark was when Ruth said (many years B. C.) "Where thou go West I will go."

Hush-a-by, Thomas, upon the back fence;
I have not a missile to banish you hence.
Last night my last weapons I threw at the wall;
My bootjack and bottles and hair brush and all.

"I understand you are a graduate of Vassar, Miss Lucy. Did you ever study English literature to any extent?" "Oh, mercy, yes; we had Hogg for breakfast, Bacon for dinner, Lamb for tea and Lover in the evening."

There was a young lady from Vassar
Who allowed no young fellow to sassar,
When she met any beaux,
She would turn up her neaux
And thereby allow them to passar.

A Freshman, who evidently took his preparatory course elsewhere than at the Institute, when approached by a Sophomore for the purpose of selling a translation to him, replied: "Gosh, no; what do I want a *horse* for; I only room a little ways from here, and can walk easy enough."—*Echo.*

Clara (in carriage, with horse running away): "Do you think you can stop him, George?" George (with set teeth): "I don't th-think I c-can stop him, but I c-can keep him in the r-road." Clara (with perfect confidence): "Very well, try it for another mile, and then if he doesn't stop, use both hands."

Little drops of water,
Little grains of corn,
Make Kentucky whiskey
And the morning horn.

And the little cocktails,
Humble though they be,
Make red eyes and fill the
Pen—i—ten—tia—ry.

Deacon (to the minister of a Texas church): I hope you won't make the service long to-night, Mr. Bowles. The mob is expected back with the Barneses at half past eight, and most of the boys want to be on hand at the lynching." The Rev. Mr. Bowles:—Yes, by George, I'd almost forgotten it. Don't you think I'd better announce it from the pulpit?"

He gazed with sorrow on her face,
For there of woe, he saw a trace;
And, hoping grief from her to chase,
A merry tale he told.
And at his voice she raised her head;
A darker gloom her brow o'erspread;
She tried to speak, but all she said
Was "Chestnut!" very cold.

Prof. to Jun. W.—"Mr. W., why were you absent from recitation yesterday?" "I had to see a man." "Had to see a man, did you?" "Yes, sir." "What did you have to see him about?" "About some money, sir." "You saw him, I suppose?" "Yes, sir, I saw him." "Did you get the money?" "No, sir." "What did the man say?" "He said 'four aces.'"

An examination: Professor (to first applicant)—Name and age, sir? First student—Abner Bascom; age seventeen; Professor (to second applicant) And you, sir? Second student—Phineas Bascom; age seventeen. Professor—Brothers? S. S.—Yes, sir. Professor—Twins? S. S. (doubtfully)—Well, ye es; twins on our father's side. We're from Salt Lake. Professor—O—O!

The piano sounds the knell of parting day;
Next door the singing pupil shrieks high C;
The cornet practices across the way,
And gives the night to anguish and to me.

The dairymaid pensively milked the goat,
And pouting, she paused to mutter,
"I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk,"
And the animal turned to butt her.

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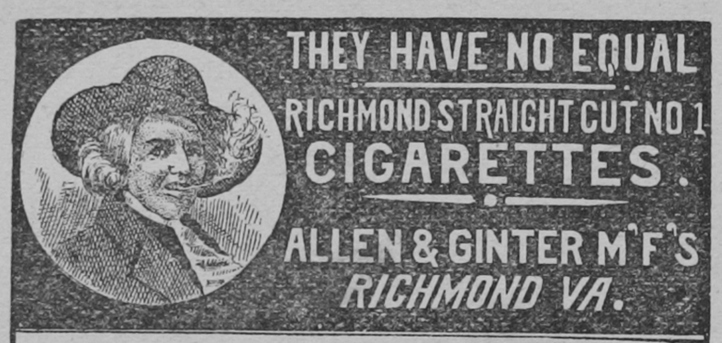

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